

chairman for introducing it. This bill passed on the suspension calendar in the last Congress. Nobody even asked for a recorded vote. So it has broad bipartisan support, yet the underlying issue is—and it's something this Congress should take up in the future—and that is to try to go to the core of preventing forest fires, and that is proper maintenance.

There is one amendment that addresses that tomorrow. I think that amendment offered by Mr. GOODLATTE will make this bill that much better. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support that.

But this is a good bill. It's a start in the right direction. I hear this all the time when we have forest fires in my district—and they happen virtually every year. People want to know: Are there sufficient funds in order to pay for those forest fires?

Now we can say that there's a mechanism put in place that will take care of that, and I commend the chairman for his sponsorship of that.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I certainly understand what the gentleman from Washington is referencing. I said last year during debate on this floor to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that I certainly understand the need to develop comprehensive preventive legislation that is aimed at truly getting at the root causes of these forest fires. I would repeat to the gentleman from Washington, my respected ranking member, that if he introduces such legislation—any member introduces such legislation—we will certainly bring it forth before our committee and give it due consideration and certainly try to work on it as well as we have on this legislation to bring it to the floor of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I'm going to recap very quickly since we are closing general debate at this point. For much of the last decade, the wildlands fire season has been expanding due to factors such as climate change and drought. Unfortunately, future trends appear to indicate that this increase will only continue.

Within the Forest Service, wildlands fire activity now accounts for nearly half of their budget. The Forest Service spent over \$1 billion fighting wildland fires last year. The skyrocketing cost of fighting fires has led to the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to rob Peter to pay Paul and borrow funds from other agency accounts.

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There were cuts to fire preparedness, State fire assistance, cooperative fire assistance, and hazardous fuel treatments in Forest Service budgets.

The FLAME Act will allow the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to respond to dangerous fires while also accomplishing other impor-

tant parts of their mission. The act will relieve the drain on the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior budgets to ensure that funding is not swept away from vital fire prevention activities. I conclude by urging adoption of the pending measure.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chair. I rise today in opposition to the rule for H.R. 1404, the Federal Land Assistance, Enhancement, and Management Act of 2009.

While this legislation is important to address the very serious issue of funding shortfalls faced by the Federal wildland firefighting agencies each year, I believe that it does not do enough to address the cause of these soaring wildfire suppression costs.

We need to drastically increase management on our Federal forests to reduce these fuels and the risk of catastrophic wildfire in the first place.

For this reason, I introduced an amendment to make some of these funds available for hazardous fuel reduction projects.

While unfortunately it was not made in order, I am pleased to see that we will be allowed the opportunity to debate Mr. GOODLATTE's amendment to expand the "Good Neighbor" authority to assist in getting some work done on the ground.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and others that bring additional focus to the real root of the problem.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. LUJAN, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1404) to authorize a supplemental funding source for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on Department of the Interior and National Forest System lands, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

#### STANLEY J. ROSZKOWSKI UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 520) to designate the United

States courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 520

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. STANLEY J. ROSZKOWSKI UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse under construction, as of the date of enactment of this Act, at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous materials on S. 520.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 520, legislation introduced by the senior Senator from Illinois, Senator DICK DURBIN, to name the United States district courthouse in Rockford, Illinois, after Stanley J. Roszkowski. Judge Roszkowski has ably served our country in times of war and peace, and I am pleased to be here today to speak on behalf of this bill.

Stanley J. Roszkowski was raised in the village of Royalton, Illinois, which is located in Franklin County in southern Illinois. One of 15 children, he volunteered for the Army Air Corps during World War II, and served as a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying over 35 missions in Italy and Germany.

After the war, he went on to earn his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and then his law degree, working as an appliance salesman to pay for his college tuition. He moved to Rockford, Illinois, opened a successful law practice, and became involved in his community.

He gave up his practice of law when President Carter appointed him to the bench in 1977, where he served for the next 20 years as a Federal judge in the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Roszkowski took senior status in 1991,